Silver Mining Almost at a Standstill in New Mexico-Abounding Prosperity of British Columbia Mines - Anaka Has Use for Much More Mining Machinery.

Los Angeles, Oct. 25.-Ramish & Marsh of Lis Angeles have completed a ditch to convey water to a large bed of auriferous gravel in the San Francisquito canon in the northern part of the county. The gravel assays from 84 cents to \$2.29 per cubic yard, and if the fine gold can be saved, the placers will pay big dividends. There is no difficulty in saving coarse gold, but some placers contain "flour gold," and no process works such placers up to their assay value. Most placers in this part of the State are of that character, and where a good supply of water is not obtainable, they cannot be worked at all, as dry washing does not save either flour or light scale gold. The San Francisquito placers have not been worked heretofore because the natural flow of water in the caffon is small, but a supply has been developed in the moun-

There is more activity in the northern mining districts than in the country south of Tehachapi, and there are many reports of the leasing, bonding, and working of mines, old and new, along the mother lode. The California Exploration Company has begun work on several properties in Calaveras county. Very satisfactory developments have been made in the Gottschalk claim.

The Melones Company, working several claims in Calaveras, is sinking a deep shaft on the Reserve, a mine from which several hundred thousand tons of tale, worth only \$1.37 per ton, were worked at a profit some years

The foundry at Altaville, Calaveras, is running day and night on orders for machinery to be used in the mines of the district. B. A. Caldwell, representing Salt Lke men. who think they have a process that will work rebellious ores, has bonded several claims in Meadow Lake district. Nevada county.

A recent crushing of twenty-three tons of ore from the Potazuba mine. Amador, yielded \$28.40 per ton, and the result of the test has encouraged the owners to invest in hoisting and pumping machinery.
C. A. Roberts has bonded the Loyal Lead

claim, Amador, and has begun sinking a shaft, intending to prospect to a depth of 1,000 feet. The California Débris Commission has be-

gun work on brush and wing dams in the Yuba River between Marysville and Daguerre Point, to keep the stream in its old channel. NEW MEXICO.

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 25 .- Reports from La Belle district indicate that there is no "peter ing out" of the mines there. In the tunnel which is being driven to out the rich surface lead of La Beile, a four-foot vein of low grade ore has been found at a depth that assures per manency. Some very rich free-gold float, showing solid metal in knife-blade fissures, has been picked up in the camp recently.

Las Vegas was stirred up last week by an unknown prospector, who came in from the west with a large piece of gold, and casually remarked that he had found an eight-inch vein that would yield not less than \$100,000 to the ton. After getting everybody excited, the stranger alid away, and nobody knows whence

SILVER CITY, N. M., Oct. 26 .- Regular shipments of matter are now made from the smelt er here. The matter runs high in gold and silver. Most of the ore reduced in this smelter is produced within twenty-five miles of Silver

Some of the mills at Morollon will be start ed up again in a few weeks.

Very few silver mines have been in operation in New Mexico within the past three years. and none has been worked to its full capacity. Many of these idle mines are filled with water, and a majority of them would require retimbering before work could be resumed. It would require several months to bring the production of silver in New Mexico up to what it was five years ago under the most favorable

Gold mining in the centpal district, nine miles from here, will be carried on next year on a more extensive scale than ever before. Considerable development work has been done there this year, and a great deal of new ground

has been opened.
The Steerle Rock Development Company continues the extensive development of mines in the Steeple Rock and Carlisle districts, in the western part of this county. This comany now owns a larger number of gold mines han any other company in New Mexico, and in no districtf in the Territory have so many men been engaged in the development of mines. It expected that this company will soon begin

the mining and reduction of ores. MONTANA.

BUTTE, Oct. 27.-Louis Haggin of New York, son of J. B. Haggin, has been in Butte for the past week. His visit is believed to have some thirg to do with the future operations of the company, and pessibly with the sale of the interests of the old owners.

The new operators on the Iduna, near Butte,

have cut a large lead at the 100-foot level. A cross-cut had been run at this point by former lessors a distance of about 225 feet, and in renewing operations the present lessors extended this cross-cut about thirty feet when the lead was encountered. It is fully twenty feet wide, and the other wall has not yet been cut. The whole of the twenty feet is vein matter, and scattered through it is some rich copper

The Parrot Company is developing the Hesperus ciaim, which is in the populated part of Butte. A big shaft is being sunk and will so to the 400 before cross-cutting.

The Columbia mine in the Pipestone distriot produced last week a gold brick valued

Reports are current regarding a rich copper strike said to have been made in northern Deer Lodge county, along the banks of the Big Blackfoot River. Details of the discovery have not been received.

The Mammoth mine has been leased to Harrington & Powers of the Carbonate company at Zasel. They will begin operations on Nov.

at Zasel. They will begin operations on Nov.

1 on a large scale.

The Antimony mines, near Thompson Falls, have been leased to John Smiley of Indiana. It is asserted that these properties contain the largest deposits of antimony in the United States. The property has thus far remained idle, awaiting capitalists to take hold if it. Experiments have been going on for several years, and it is now claimed that a process has been found whereby the ore can be profitably worked. About a year ago the claims were incorporated and capitalized at \$200,000, but nothing came from the organization. The present lessor will operate the property on an extensive scale.

The Western Mine Enterprise Company of Bittle has leased the Golden Leaf Company's properties at Hannack to R. Curran and H. F. Edwards of the Gold Dredge Company. The propert, consists of several claims, among them the Expelsior, Wadams, Golden Leaf, and others.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON. SEATTLE, Oct. 24.—On Monday the twenty stamps of the Bleuett mill in Peahastin district resumed work, and will continue until winter. They are supplied with 500 tons of ore that will mill \$20 per ton, and 2,000 tons of second-class ore.

f second-class ore.

In Swank district the fall rains will enable

In Swank district the fall rains will enable. In Swank district the fall rains will enable placer miners to work until January. If the weather is not too cold. The season, since April, has been the best the camp has had and the yield will exceed earlier estimates.

Gold Hill district, at the base of Mount Tamoma, has kept several arastras busy, and the few men at work will clean up from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Much prospecting has been done, and a large number of locations made. The feed milling, while the ore is low grade and free milling, we say the the ore is low grade and

ledges are large, while the ore is low grade and free milling.

In Cedar River and Snoqualime districts, on the western slope of the Cascade range, several promising mines have been developed, among them the Robinson mine in Cedar and the Saockam Cumtux in Snoquath... Although they are ten miles apart, they have immense ore bodies of the same character. It is high-grade topper, gold, and silver, giving an average asay of \$50 per ton. The mines are about fifty miles from tide water, with a down haul all the way.

miles from thre water, the wark and the way.

Teanaway district, between the Swank and the Elum, is proving a good gold country, and is also showing well in copper; on the divide

between Cle-Elum and Teanaway native cop-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEATTLE, Oct. 24.—The London syndicate, that was negotiating for the War Eagle for \$1,000,000 failed to take the property.

Le Rol continues to make its regular shipments of 150 tons of high-grade ore daily, and is extending the main shaft below the 500-foot extending the main shart below the 500-1600 level.

The Idaho has declared another dividend of \$18,000, making \$50,000 this season. Shipments continue at the rate of thirty-five tons a day, the ore assaying seventy outces of sil-

a day, the ore assaying seventy ounces of silver per ton.

The Payne mine in Slocan camp is making a fine record. The property was purchased for \$2,000, and recently the Balley interest was sold to Salt Lake men for \$80,000.

The Call ornia has struck a large ore body 150 feet below the aurface, and an offer to bond it for \$50,000 has been rejected.

The younger districts of Boundary. Kittle River and North Fork are coming to the front. One hundred claims have been developed, and have thousands of one on the dumps and in sight.

The Grand Forks Company has a solid body of ore twelve feet wide in its Indian Queen mine.

unusually dry fall has interrupted operation; on the Fraser River and

the smelter at Everett.

ALASKA.

SEATTLE, Oct. 24.—Satisfactory tests have been made of the surface ores on Edwards Creek, a mile and a quarter southwest of the Treadwell, where the ledge is about 1,200 feet wide between porphyry and slate walls. The surface ores give higher returns than were obtained at the irreadwell or Mexican.

At Sum Dum the Bald Eagle and other mines have paid well this season, and work will be carried on all winter.

The net profits of the miners in Sum Dum district this year will approximate \$150,000.

The amount of development in the leading districts of the Territory justify the construction of half a dozen gold mills with a stamp capacity of 200 to 250.

ARIZONA.

ported in the Georgia claim, near the Monitor Company's property.

In the Black Copper group, near Globe, a shaft_is now down 100 feet, all in ore, and a cross cut has been started to find the width, which is believed to be thirty feet.

The Chicago Gold Mining and Reduction Company, operating on Cherry Creek, has leased a nill, and will start up on their ore soon. There is enough ore on the dump and exposed in the mine to pay the purchase price of the property, all expenses the company has incurred, and leave a handsome surplus.

On the Six Mile Hill property a twenty-eightfoot ledge has been uncovered by a cross cut on the surface. An assay shows from \$15 to \$20 per ton. The ledge is telleved to be thirty five or forty feet wide.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

has been opened.

From the Dacey group, in Ragged Top, two carloads of ore have been taken out this week, valued at over \$4,000 each. The camp is now shipping about 150 tons a week, valued at \$16,000.

IDAHO.

COEUR D'ALENE, 'Idaho, Oct. 24.—Cañon Creek will have another shipping mine before winter, work having bee recommenced on the Formosa concentrator. The flume is now under way, and the foundation for the mill is complete. More than 200 tons of ore have been stoped out, the ore body so far occased running from three to seven teet thick. The concentrator will have a capacity for fifty tons a day.

It is estimated that \$50,000 has been spent in vain effort to find the extension of the lode of the Bucker Hill and Sullivan mine, that be

or the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine, that being the only mine in the mineral bearing ledge
of the Couer d'Alenes that has not been located for many miles. S. D. Cole has discovered what he thinks is the contact at the crossing of Slate Creek. He has tuncelled on a ledge
fourteen feet wide, and has located it for a long

The Way the Marylanders Take the Favored Kent County Product.

creased the demand by the superior size and flavor of the Kent product that he finds it impossible to meet the requirements of the trade. Frog legs are consumed principally by the patrons of the principal restaurants. Frogs, when cooked, are a delicate white meat, and much more tender than fried chicken, very nourishing, and easily digested, and are recommended, when stewed, as one of the best diets for invalids with delicate stomachs. Only the hind legs and quarters are eaten, and they are sent to the market ready skinned and saited for cooking.

with hook and line.

The amateur frog hunter usually provides himself with a cat-and-rat rifle, the shells loaned with mustard-seed shot, and shoots his game, but this is unsportamantike, and is only popular with the uninitiated. Mill pends, too, are favorite haunts for the frog, and on a clear night the deep roar of the builtrog chorus may be heard for more than a mile.

The old-time afore-de-war Kent county cook has solved the mysteries of the perfect preparation of the frog, and those who do not know how delicious frogs legs may be made hrve many a dainty-dish in store for them. After skinning, the legs should be placed in cold water for several hours, then placed on a plate and salted. In several hours more they are ready for cooking. The legs of medium-sized frogs are preferable, as the very large legs are liable to be coarse in the texture of flesh. The most popular way in Kent to cook them is by frying, but there are other vays of making dishes of them to please the palate of the most exacting epicure.

Second Officer C. H. Otter of the British ship Tasmania, which arrived on Oct. 30 from Cape Town in ballast and anchored off Clifton, S. I., died of heart disease while shaving in his room at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He was 36 years old and was a native of Stockholm.

Stole the Bominie's Penches and Milk. The cellar of the Rev. F. Kurtz's house at 400 Melrose street. Williamsburgh, was entered by burgiars on Saturday evening and robbed of sight tars of preserved praches, a bottle of milk, an old coat, and a soft felt hat.

THE SULTAN'S CONCESSION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- The announcement in of Armenian or Turkish birth the protection of

THE SUN that Secretary Olney had forced the Sultan of Turkey to negotiate a treaty with the United States which will insure to Americans the flag when they return temporarily to the land of their nativity, is generally regarded as an important international event and an advance toward civilized practices, which doubtless had its origin in motives not appearing on the surface. The new Minister who succeeds Mayroyeni Bey has come with instructions to sater upon the negotiation of the proposed treaty, and to make all reasonable concessions this Government may demand. Either the Sultan is afraid of the consequences if he persists in his refusal to recognize the right of his subjects to renounce Turkish allegiance, or he hopes by granting the concession to avoid compliance with other demands which he foresees will be forthcoming from this Government. The effect of such a treaty will be to permit

Americans who were formerly Turkish subjects enter Turkish dominions and freely pass from point to point, if they hold American pass ports, and they will receive the same treatment as if they were native Americans, provided that they left no obligation to the Turkish Government unfulfilled at the time of their emigration. At present a Turkish subject coming to this country and remaining here continuously for five years may, after he has declared his intention to do so, become a citizen of the United States upon taking the necessary oaths before a ourt of record. He stands upon the same footing as any other allen, and has the right naturalization which our law extends to all except people of the Mongolian race. become an American citizen his standing is the same for nearly all purposes as proving his citizenship to receive a United States passport, and he may go all over the world, if his errand is a lawful one, and demand the protection of this Government wherever he may be except in Turkey. At the frontier of the Turkish dominions he is met by Turkish officials, and if his nativity is detected. and he bears no papers showing that the Sultan gave him permission to become an American citizen, he is not permitted to enter the land of his birth. If he does succeed, by some means or other, in effecting an entrance, when his presence becomes known, he is liable to be thrown into jail, fined, and punished.

It is at this stage that he appeals to the Amer ican Minister, but how far he can be protected a a problem which has not yet been solved. There is an article of the treaty of 1830, now in force between this Government and Turkey, which provides in terms that United States over Americans in Turker who are charged with criminal offences, and that they shall not be imprisoned by the Turkish authorities, but this article, Turkey has claimed for many years, is a mistranslation, and that this extra territorial power does not properly belong to the agents of the United States, Consequently the Turkish authorities de imprison American citizens, and especially those of Armenian birth. Secretary Olney, through Minister Terrell, has always interposed in these cases, contending that it makes no difference whether the prisoner is a native-born or naturalized citizen; his rights are the same under American law. That Turkey has a right to exclude Americans who were formerly Turkish aubjects from entering Turkish dominions he has not denied, nor that they may be expelled from Turkey, but holds that they must receive fair treatment while they are in the empire.

Several instances of imprisonments within the last two years have occurred in which Mr. Olney interposed vigorous protests. Madiros Mooradian, of Armenian birth and a naturalized American citizen, went to Constantinople, bearing a perfectly recular American passport. Immediately upon his arrival he was arrested on suspicion of being a member of the Huntchaguist Society, a secret revolutionary organization of Armenians in this country and England. Papers were found in his possession tending to prove his connection with that society, but as he had committed no overt act acainst Turkish authority, Minister Terreli demanded his instant liberation. He was released and handed over to Mr. Terreli until he could be sent out of the country, and three days later he sailed for Athens.

Another case was that of Meleoun Guedlian, a American law. That Turkey has a right to ex-

Another case was that of Meleoun Guedjian, a Another case was that of Meleoun Guedjian, a young Armenian, who was naturalized at Boston, and last summer obtained a passport and sailed for Turkey. He bribed a boatman to land him secretly at Alexandretta and set out for the interior on horseback. Soon afterward he was set upon and robbed of his money by bandits. Escaping to the mountains he was robbed of his horse, and finally made his way to Antioch, where he lodged accomplaint, representing himself to be asily made his way added a complaint, representing himself to be all eight and the complaint of the complain

was arrested, charged with secition, and imprisoned at Aleppo. The United States consular agent at that place was not permitted to see him or to inspect his passport, and without Government. It was convicted and sentenced to 101 years' imprisonment.

As ason as the facts became known Secretary Olney instructed Minister Terrell to notify the Portethat Guedjian's trial was in violation of international rights, and that all the proceedings must be set aside. The Grand Vizier of the Suitan accordingly ordered that the prisonet be sent to Constantinople, but the Governor of Aleppo continued to refuse to permit the United States consultation of the sent to the sent of the sent to the sent of the sent to the sent of the sent of the sent to Constantinople, but the Governor of Aleppo continued to refuse to permit the United States consultation and the sent of the sent of the sent of the sent to Constantinople and handed over to Minister Terrell again for the purpose of being sent back to America. The mon who robbed him have never reserved punishment as far as is known, nor have the Turks made any effort to find them.

It is not only Americans of Armenian birth who have suffered. George Webber, a German Lead of the state of the sent of the sent

TROLLEY "ALTERATIONS." ENCIRCLE CITY HALL SQUARE,

A BROOKLYN COMPANY TRIES TO

The Work of Track Laying Nearly Com-pleted When the Police Stop Further Operations—The Company Was Acting Under a Permit to Make "Alterntions," The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company re selved a permit on Saturday to make some alterations in its switching system in Fulton street, opposite City Hall square, and began operations about midnight, continuing the work by Police Captain Miles O'Reilly of the Adams street station. Capt, O'Reilly had received notification from some citizens that the com pany was engaged in stealing its way around the curve at the north end of the square so as to swing the cars from Fulton street into Court, thus making a complete circuit of the square with its tracks. On visiting the scene Capt. O'Reilly found that the new switch had been completed from a point almost opposite the Arbuckle building to the crosswalk extending from the north end of the square to the point of junction with Fulton and Court streets, a distance of nearly 150 feet. The switch was just turning toward Court street, and was only a few feet from the crosswalk. It appeared to the Captain that it was the intention of the company to extend the tracks into Court street, and, the foreman having a permit simply for "alterations," he at once stopped the work, and placed a policeman on guard to see

that it was not resumed.

It was under a law passed by the Assembly last winter that the City Works Commissioner last winter that the City Works Commissioner was empowered to grant permits for "necessary alterations" to the surface railroad companies, grants from the Board of Aldermen not being required unless for the laying of new tracks. A few months ago a simple permit from City Works Commissioner Willis enabled the Brook-lyn Heights Company to lay a brand new single track on Rockwell place, between Fulton and Willoughby streets, and a new switch to turn the cars from Joralemon street into Court. The claim of the company was that these additions to its system were simply in the line of "alterations," and that they were made to relieve the congested traffic on the business centre in Fulton aireet between Flatbush avenue and the City Hall, and undoubtedly this satisfactory result has been accomplished. anywhere in the world, no public announcement of its completion has heretofore been

sult has been accomplished.

The Rockwell place track and the Jorolaman The Rockwell place track and the Jorolaman street switch were also constructed on Sunday, it is probable that yesterday's operations of the railroad company may come before the Aldermen at their meeting to day, and that steps will be taken to stop the complete encircling of City Hall square by the trolley tracks, which is supposed to have been the intention of the company. A protest is certain to be entered against the encroachment of the trolley on the crosswalk on the north end of the square.

INDICATIONS OF LONGEVITY. Signs of Long Life That Can be Read and Understood by Everybody. From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

At a meeting of the Academy of Science last evening F. W. Warner spoke upon the subject of "Biometry." Mr. Warner began his dis-cussion by explaining that the subject was a science treating of the measure of life and the laws and conditions which govern its dura-

"Every person," said he, "carries about with him the physical indications of his longevity. A long-lived person may be distinguished from a short-lived person at sight. In many in stances a physician may look at the hand of a patient and tell whether he will live or die. "In the vegetable as well as in the animal kingdom, each life takes its characteristics from the life from which it sprung. Among these inherited characteristics we find the capacity for continuing its life for a given length of time. This capacity for living we call the inherent or noterital longevity.

"Under favorable conditions and environment the individual should live out the potential longevity. With unfavorable conditions this longevity may be greatly decreased, but with a favorable environment the longevity of the person, the family, or the race may be increased." from the life from which it sprung. Among

this longevity may be greatly decreased, but with a favorable environment the longevity of the person, the family, or the race may be increased."

The speaker then speke of plant life, stating that trees which have long, thick trunks with small limbs invariably have long life. Animals with large bodies and short limbs have a much greater longevity than those with the opposite characteristics. In speaking of the human race, he said:

"Each individual inherits a potentia llongevity, and should live out this longevity as uniformly as does the lower animal. Allowing for accidents and accidental diseases, the family records will show that the family longevity is reached with a surm laing accuracy.

"The primary conditions of longerity are that the heart, lungs, and digestive organs, as well as the brain, should be large. If these organs are large the trunk will be long and the limbs comparatively short. The person shi at year tail in sitting and short in standing. The hand will have a long and somewhat heavy palm and short lingers. The brain will be decide yeas showing an internission of temperament, is a favorable indication. The nestrils being large, open, and free, indicates large lungs. A pinched and half-closed nostril indicates small or weak lungs.

"In the case of persons who have short-lived parentage on one side and long-lived on the other side the question becomes more involved. It is shown in grafting and hybridizing that nature makes a supreme effort to pass the period of the shorter longevity and extend the life to the greater longevity. Any one who understands these weak and dangerous periods of life is forewarned and forgarmed. It has been observed that the children of long-lived parents mature much later and are usually backward in their studies."

An instance was given of a gentleman who had indications of great longevity. He was placed in a ward with six other patients. In a few days the six were burled and he was dispharged. He had the same type of disease and the same treatment. His longevity car

LOSING YOUR SPECTACLES.

The Interest Taken at the Elevated Road's There is such a thing as being too courteou

and kindly. A man of this town lost his spec-

tacles the other day, and casting about as to where he might have lost them decided that he had done so on an elevated train. So to the lost luggage department, away down town, he betook himself. A courteous clerk greeted him: ' Well, what do you want?" "I lost my spectacles, probably in an elevated

train, on Friday."

"Friday? What line?"
"Sixth avenue. South bound."
"Sixth avenue, south bound? About what "Eleven-thirty in the morning; at least, I took a train at Eighteenth street about 11:30,"
"Hum! Were they in a black case?"
"Yes." Evidently the spectacles had been

found.

"Steel rimmed?"

"Yes." There was no doubt about it, and the man waited anxiously for his recovered specs to be lianded to him.

But the clerk in charge looked over two large books, and finally reported:

"We haven't 'em."

Now the man wants to know why the clerk made him believe that the spees had been found.

The Thirteen Superstition in Marriage, CARBONDALE, Pa., Oct. 31 .- A peculiar cir cumetance connected with three decrees of divorce granted by the court in this city on Wednesday was the fact that all three couples had been married on the unlucky date 13. Frances A, Reese was divorced from Benjamin F. Reese on the ground of crueity. Their mar-F. Reese on the ground of crueity. Their mar-riage occurred Aug. 13, 1877. Josephine Bean was separated from Clinton Bean for desertion. They were married Dec. 13, 1889, and Elizabeth Sayer obtained a divorce from her husband, Ar-thur B. Sayer, on account of crueity which drove her from home on Sept. 13, 1892. The were married Jan. 13, 1889. The disappointed wives attribute their troubles to having been married on the 13th of the month.

Killed by an Express Train. SHIRLEY, Mass., Nov. 1 .- Mrs. Julia Scribne

of Lancaster was instantly killed at this place of Lancaster was instantly killed at this place this afternoon. In company with Miss Grace Maynard she was driving to their home in Lan-caster, and while attempting to cross the tracks of the Fitchburg Railroad at Shirley village, the carriage was struck by the 4 P. M. express, throwing both occupants out, instantly killing Mrs. Scribner and seriously injuring Miss May-nard.

COWPERTHWAIT'S Reliable A Chance of a Lifetime to get a Rich Oriental Rug at these Low Prices. Belitical.

Political.

For Congress, Sound Money, CHARLES V. FORNES.

To the Voters of the 14th Congressional District:

The nomination by the National Democratic Party of Mr. Charles V. Fornes for Congress in the Fourteenth Congressional District gives an opportunity to every citizen in the district who desires to uphold the honesty and stability of Democratic institutions to express his continued adherence to the principles upon which those institutions depend.

The reputation and character of Mr. Fornes will of themselves appeal to every independent citizen. He is a native o this State, a prome inent wholesale merchant, a trustee of the Emigrants' Industrial Save ings Bank, and is also connected with several charitable institutions in the city of New York. Apart from the eminent fitness of the candidate to represent the intelligent constituency embraced in this Congressional District, we appeal to you upon reasons of broad public policy and patriotism to support Mr. Fornes for the office to which he has been Very respectfully yours, nominated.

HENRY AMY AVERY D ANDREWS THOMAS BARKET JAMES M. BINGHAM JOHN D. CRIMMINS THOMAS E. CRIMMINS ANDREW J. CONNICK JAMES P. CAMPBELL THOMAS J. COLTON FREDERIC R. COUDERT THOMAS H. CULLEN PETER DOELGER EDWARD D. FARRELL THOS. B. FITZSIMMONS

JOHN FOX, JR. SIGMOND GOLDBERG A. H. HIGGINS JOHN W. HEALT ROBERT J. BOGUET ISAAC H. KLEIN COL. WM. V. KING JOHN P. KELLY L. LAPLIN KELLOG NAMUEL LOUIS ROBERT B. MAC LEA JOHN S. McNULTY PHILIP J. MOSENTHAL THOMAS MORRISSES JOHN A. McCALL
WM. E. McFADDEN
MILES O'BRIEN
DANIEL O'CONNELL

OSWALD OTTENDORFILM DANIEL J, O'CONOR EUGENE A, PHILBIN JOHN J, PULLEYN JAMES J. PHELAN M, D. ROTHSCHILD WILLIAM M, RYAN WALTER STANTON OSCAR S, STRAUS SOLOMON STEIN SIMON STERNE PEREZ H, STUART PHILIP L. SCHELL H. J. HAYERS BR. EDW. J. SCHEVCIR CALVIN TOMKINS STEPHEN J. WEAVER.

NO CHANCE FOR TEXAS QUAIL. Netters of Bob White are Exterminating This Valuable Game Bird. From the San Antonio Dally Express.

WACO, Tex., Oct. 22,-The game protectionists have been startled lately by the unprece deuted netting of quall. It is being marketed in and out of the State alive in coops at \$1 per lozen to an extent never before observed in the State. The gunners who observe the law report that Hill, Bosque, and the northern portion of McLennan county have already contributed thousands of dozen to the market hunters, and it has been estimated that since the 1st inst. \$10,000 has been realized by the netters and trappers in the three counties At the headquarters of the Game Protective

Association in Waco a great many gunners gathered to-day and reported that their guns and dogs were idle for lack of birds to shoot. They went out last week with their cost dogs, and after woing over many miles of russet fields, returned brief scratched with empty bags to report that the fields, returned brief scratched with trapiers had been there before them, and there was not one covey left in 30,000 acres of territory. Secretary Turner Hubby of the Game Protective Association of Texas has filed information in a number of cases, and County Attorney Joe W. Taylor promises to bring up the netting and trapping violations when the Grand Jury is empanelled again. For the present Secretary Hubby says only partial relief can be had because of the fact that the law now on the statute books does not make the possession of live birds a crime in itself sufficient to convict, and the shipping of birds as freight or by express is still lawful. These are the prominent features in the new game law which the next Legislature will be asked to pass.

Two hundred dozen live quall were pu on the and dogs were idle for lack of birds to pass.
Two hundred dozen live quall were pu on the

outside of Texas, and larger shipment have been made at Mount Caim. The restaurants been made at Mount Caim. The restaurants exhibit live quali in cages as an inducement to customers, and there are twice as many restaurants in central Texas now as compared with a year ago. More than 25 per cent of the increase in restaurants is due to the enterprise of the Chinese, who have come to Texas in large numbers and embarked in the restaurant business. Some of the Chinese are educated men and some of the Chinese are educated men and susceptible to moral suasion, and that class have sgreed to cease purchasing live birds. The protective association has been doing missionary work among the restaurants not to handle birds taken in nets and traps, but to give information that the parties thus violating the law may be prosecuted. The ignorant Chinamen and those who are indifferent on the subject purchase the live birds

ignorant Chinamen and those who are indifferent on the subject purhase the live birds
and will not tell who brought them in.
Secretary Hubby says one diffinity in the
prosecution is the fact that the State of texas is
checkered like a checker board with exempt
counties, and there is great difficulty in disproving when the rothunters plead that they
netted and trapped the birds in an exempt
county. When the season opened this year
quail had increased enormously compared
with last year, and there was a covey to be
seen to every twenty acres in the best grounds.
At present they were hever scarcer, and while
the supply in the Waco market last week
was put on the cars within twenty miles of
Waco, receipts now are mostly from Lampasas and San Angelo. Notting and trapping
is a regular business. Parties are fixed up pasas and San Angelo. Notting and trappirg is a regular business. Parties are fixed up for it, and they follow it industriously and earn a good deal of money therein. Many of the netters make their own nets. They the twine and manufacture the nets by buy the twine and manufacture the nets by hand process. They have boys to help them, and when they have succeeded in locating a covey of quall they consider the cover theirs. A covey of quall can never escape a skilful netter. Information of the wholesale netting and trapping was sent to the Hon. R. Lockett, President of the State Jame Protective. Association, and he has been asked to take stees to check it in those counties not already depleted of birds.

NO MORE FUN IN LAW PRACTICE. A Judge Recalls the Good Old Days When Things Were Not So Dail.

From the Chicago Record. "There's no more fun in the practice of law, observed the Judge, as he softly brushed away the film of ashes from the live end of his cigar "Thirty years ago, when we used to impeach all the witnesses on the other side, and have two or three fights every noon recess, it was worth while to be in the profession.

"I read in my old home paper yesterday that Bill Trayner is dead. There was a character. Did I ever tell you the story about him?

that Bill Traynor is dead. There was a character. Did I ever tell you the story about him?

"Bill once sat on a jury in one of my first cases. It was an assault and battery case. The trouble came up over the attempt to build a fence across a highway. There were two defendants and four prosecuting witnesses. The trial was held at the home of the Justice of the Peace, a clan-boarded little house right out in the cornfield. We couldn't find twelve men in the township, so we agreed to a jury of six. The Justice's wife stood in the doorway during the trial, and dicta'ed all the rulings.

"They didn't make any case against us—my partner and I appeared for the defence—but we knew the jurymen wasted their fees, and "They didn't make any case against us—my partner and I appeared for the defence—but we knew the jurymen wanted their fees, and they wouldn't get any if the defendants won. So we were not very hopeful,

"The six jurymen went out into the cornfield to deliberate. They were sone about two hours, and then brought in a verdiet of guilty, and fined each of the defendants \$5 and costs. The jury was about to be discharged, when my partner jumped up and said to one of the jurymen: 'Say, who are you?' I don't remember seeing you before.' Then the foreman spoke up and said: That's all right. Bill Traynor couldn't wait. He went on home, and we got Joe here to take his place.

"That's a fact. Bill had put in a substitute on the jury after they got out in the cornfield. The Justice said it was all right, anyway, so long as there was a majority of the jury present, but I got up and threatened to sue him on his bond, so he got scared and set aside the verdiet and discharged our clionts.

"After I came on the bench Bill Traynor was up before me for stealing a steer, and I made the instructions to the jury rather Iavorable to him and he was acquitted. You see, I had friendly feeling for him because he had helped me to win one of my first cases."

Shot His Companion Through Both Hands.

Florence Melerdierck, the 20-year-old son of John H. Melerdierck, a brewer, of Guttenburg N. J., was out shooting yesterday in the North Bergen woods with William Engel of North Bergen woods with witham Lawr we begin the same fact of birds, and Engel, in his excitement, fired his gun before he was ready and shot Meierdierck through both of his hands, which were raised to point out the birds. Three of Meierdierck's fingers were broken.

Marietta and North Georgia Rallroad Sold, ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 1 .- The purchasers of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad have paid over another \$100,000, and last night took possession of the property. They have formed a new company, which is known as the Atlanta, Knoxyllie and Northern. Henry K. McHarg of New York was elected President and Eurene C. Spaiding of Atlanta Vice-President.

We carry the largest stock and sell more men's gloves than any house in the United States.

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BOYS HELD UP BY TRAMPS. They Went to Jersey After Chestauts and Got Robbed Instead.

Daniel Sullivan of 300 East Thirty-second treet, Joseph Kline, who lives in First avenue and Thirty-second street, Thomas Crosby of 352 East Thirty-second street, and Michael Murphy of 340 East Thirty-fourth street, all Murphy of 340 East Thirty-fourth street, all about 15 years of age, went to Jersey yesterday to gather chestnuts. When they left home they bad a dollar and they spent 12 cents for ferry fares. When they were in the neighborhood of the Pennsylvania Railroad round house in Harsison they were met by six tramps, who made the boys stand in a line while they rified their pockets of the money. Then they ordered the boys to remain there while they wert away. The boys to the story of the hold-up to the police. Efforts were made to capture the tramps bus without avail.

Manted-females.

A RTIFICIAL FLOWERS,-Wanted good rest

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Situations Wanted-females. WOMAN desires to take in washing or go out by the day. TASCLAR, 80 East 3d st.

Situations Wanted-Males. A NINTELLIGENT, sober, industrious married man, AL with references, wants work either as light portes or lanitor, or would accept any kind of honorable employment where honesty and industry would be appreciated. Address FLORENCE SULLIVAN, care of Mrs. Reidy, 75x Columbus av.

of Mrs. Reidy, 752 Columbus av.

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at figures; heat of references. Address F. J. DOYLE,
6 how risk, New York city.

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until prices go up, which they will do, in Planes. Buy now: prices never were so low, terms never so easy. We have a large stock, plain and fancy case, \$5 per month up. We have new uprights \$120 up; some great bargains in fills used, \$75 up. Catalogue, bargain circular free. Prick & SON, Broadway and West 47th at. CARTAGE FREE-PIANOS, RENTS \$4 UP. Detachable planes for flats: rents allowed on pur-LURCH, 25TH ST. AND ATH AV. THE GORDON UPRIGHT.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT new, second-hand plan of A \$100 upward; rent \$3; organs. HAUN'S, \$4 Union square. A FINE upright plane, \$143, \$5 monthly; Chicken ling, bargain. WissNelt, \$9 Montgomery at, A FINE STEINWAY \$175, \$6 monthly: upright, bap.

A gain. Wissner Hall, 611 Broad st., Newark, N. J. EELEGANT upright plano. \$195, \$6 monthly: Stein-Wissnah, 294, 296, \$98 Fulton et., Brooklyn. Open evenings. GET RICH quickly: send for "BOO inventions Wanted," EDGAR TATE & CO., 245 B'way, N.Y. Planos, \$25 up; \$10 down; installments; rent; ex-change. Plano EXCHANGE, 107 West 58d st. Planos, \$10 payments: largest stock, lowest prices, R. M. Wallters, 105 West 38d st., near B way.

CTEINWAY, \$160. \$6 monthly: upright, rent \$3. Wissner, 589 Fuiton st., Brooklyn. Open oven-UPRIGHT piano \$115, \$5 monthly; Steinway, bar Ugain; rent \$3. WI-SNER, 552 State at, near Flatbush av., Brooklyn.
\$50-hosewood UPRIGHT. Steinway, bargain; \$50 organs, \$25; rents, av upward; installments, \$6. \$125. FULLY warranted se ond-hand upright plano; renting, exchanging, repairing; easy terms. \$1,500,000 BEATTY'S celebrated upright state of the property of the plane of the property of the plane of the

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placer operation; on the Fraser River and tributary streams.

In the Alberni district, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, there are 539 mining so-cations, two gold mills, and several large hydraulic plants. The Alberni Consolidated Company has put on a ten-stamp mill that has given returns of \$54 free gold, with sulphurets carrying \$20.

The working force of the Van Anda mine on Texada island has been increased to twenty-six. The drift west on the main ledge has been extended seventy feet in solid ore that will average \$60 per ton in gold and copper, and a large shi, ment is being prepared for the smelter at Everett.

Ataska.

ABIZONA. TUCSON, Oct. 24.—Blakely Brothers & Ed-mundson have shut down the Belle McGilrby for the winter. They have an unbroken ore body for fifty-two feet of an assay value of \$40 wold per ton.

A rich gold prospect has been located by Messrs. Williams and Chapman three miles south of Prescott, near Granite Creek. The ore shows well in free gold. The ledge is three feet

shows well in free gold. The ledge is three feet wide.

At Goldfields the cyanide process is producing \$9.72 per ton. The mill had only saved about \$1 per ton.

Reports of a strike come from the Park mine. In which, thirty feet from the main ledge, is a ten-inch streak of ore which runs 700 ounces in silver to the ton. Then, 100 feet from the main ledge is another streak, which runs 2,200 ounces. These ore bodies lie in a cross cut from the 250-foot level. A strike is reported in the Georgia claim, near the Monitor Company's property.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Oct. 23.—Al and Richard Standen, who are at work on a group of claims seven miles from Hill City, have found a ledge that seems to promise rich returns. They were prospecting, and struck a vein of free-milling rock that went \$15, and they have now followed it 1,500 feet across their claim. The tests all along show about the same quality. They are sinking on the vein.

West Carbondale is having a boom. Forty-eight locations were made there in one day recently, and many more on following days. A strike has been made on the La Plata, in the Carbonate camp, small s-ams of rock assaying 2,500 and 3,000 ounces silver to the ton. Some of the rock is 76 per cent, galena. A large body of iron ore, showing rich in wet silver, has been opened.

The Pluma stamp mill of the Hawkeye company has been started up, after five rears' idleness. It is a twenty-stamp mill, and will be run on ores from the Hawkeye mines.

CAICHING FROGS FOR MARKET.

I rom the Baltimore Sun. Within recent years a large trade has grown up in Kent county in providing frogs for market. The catching of frogs for their legs has become a business, and the financial returns are rather handsome to the few engaged in the industry. Along the small streams tributary to the larger rivers the big green or mottled black frogs may be found by thousands under the tufts of flag or coarse grass. One frog shipper has sent to the Baltimore market bundreds of frogs' legs each season, and has so in creased the demand by the superior size and

the hind legs and quarters are eaten, and they are sent to the market ready skinned and saited for cooking.

The market frog catcher's method of capturing his game is to secure a small, flat-bottomed boat, easy of management, and in the later afternoon, whe, everything is still, he noiselessly pushes his little craft along the shores of the small/creeks and coves. The built frogs, as they are commonly known, because of their deep, resonant volcess, are found siting in a shallow pool or in the mud under tufts of heavy grass or flag. The noveity and sport of capturing this willy game are worth a row of ten miles on a hot afternoon. Two and sometimes three ordinary sized perch hooks are bound together and baited with red flannel. The hooks are attached to a line of about four feet, and the line is attached to a long tough and with extreme caution, the red flannel is gently moved within a few inches of the frog's mouth. As quick as lighting and with a sharp croak, the frog dashes forward and swallows bait, books and all. Then follow as gamey struggles as any sportenan, ever saw with hook and line.

The amateur frog hunter usually provides himself with a cat-and-rat rifie, the shells caused with mustard-seed shot, and shoots his

Died While Shaving Himself,

RIGHTS OF NATURALISED CITIERNS TO BE RESPECTED. New Turkish Minister Instructed to Negotiate a Treaty Giving the Same Protection in Turkey to a Naturalized as to a Native-born American Citing

who have become Americans from Turkish oppression. If one of these desires to return to Turkey and asks advice, he will be told to go to the Turkish Consul General in New York and have his passport vised. The vise consists simply in an endorsement upon the back of the document, under the seal of the Consulate General, that it has been seen and that it is "good for Turkey." The Consul General, however, often refuses to grant the visé, and the man who has applied for it goes away without it, trusting to chance to get him through, or perhaps thinking that some representative of this Government will have power to befriend him. At first sight it seems incredible that he should wish to go, but it must be remembered that nearly all of these men are Christians and that they have near relatives in Turkey who are also Christians. When the news comes of a fresh massacre at Erzeroum or Van, or Maroch, it brings no list of the dead, and an anxious son, brother, or father, as the case may be, takes what money he has and determines to go in search of his relatives and bring them away from the land of oppression and murder. If he shall be so fortunate as to find them alive. The sives and minor children of these naturalized citizens would, if they were within the jurisdiction of the United States, acquire American citizenship by the naturalization of the husband or father, but if they were in Turkey when he was naturalized this Government eannot treat them as citizens. The successful negotiation of the treaty will unquestionably relieve this Government from many annoyances which have followed the Sultan's refusal to egive proper recognition to our pastports when held by former Armenians or Turks, and permit naturalized persons, once his subjects, to return home temporarily, with the knuwledge that the United States fag will protect them to the brutal treatment that has heretofore followed in most instances when arrests have been made.

MEASURING THE EARTH. Trying to Determine the Exact Shape of the Planet on Which We Live. From the Denver Republican. An are 3,000 miles in length, which has tion for a period of over thirty years, showing the curvature of the earth's surface on this hemisphere, was completed by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey early this month. Although it is the most gizantic feat of geodetic surveying ever accomplished

> The enterprise was inaugurated by Prest dent Jefferson in 1807, but no active progress in pushing it was recorded for many years Since 1874 several parties of civil en gineers have been at work almost steadily between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts making the triangulations for the big arc, under the direct supervision of the different Coast and Geodetic Survey superintendents. These earth

the triangulations for the big arc, under the direct supervision of the different Coast and Geodetic Survey superintendents. These earth measurers worked in general line toward one another from both sides of the continent. About the middle of the month the two base lines from which the closing calculations have been made were verified. One was drawn in the State of Kansas, and the other in Salt Lake Valley, Utah.

Engineer P. A. Welker, who cooperated with Engineer William Elmbeck on the Salt Lake Valley base line, is now at the Brown Palace Hotel. He mas just returned from Utah, and is on his way to Wachington to report on his labors. The final measurements in Kansas were taken under the direction of Engineer Grainger.

"It is extremely difficult to give in an interview anything like a comprehensive and intelligible account of the work the United States loast and Geodetic Survey has just completed in this section of the United States." explained Engineer Welker yesterday. "The general purpose in measuring an arc across the American continent is, primarily, to get the true curvature of the earth on this hemisphere. An accurate survey, something that was never before reached, is also desired. Surveys as generally made on the basis that the surface of the earth is flat.

"This country is cooperating with all the other civilized countries for the common purpose of getting a new figure of the earth established. This figure will be an approximately true one, and is to supersede the figure now in general use. Bessel's ellipsoid, the first figure of the earth used by scientists, was established. This figure will be an approximately true one, and is to supersede the figure now in general use. Bessel's ellipsoid, the first figure of the earth used by scientists, was established it think, by Clarke, an Englishman.

"In 1874 an international agreement was reached among the civilized nations to take measurements for another ellipsoid, one that will be practically true. Every Government of consequence in the world has since

I joined in Salt Lake Valley last summer, has recently had general charge on the triangulation operations from the Pacific coast to the Rocky Mountains. Engineer Grainger finished up the work on the Kansas baseline.

"Two years ago the connections between the Eastern and Western parties of engineers were made at Mount Elbert and Ouray. I was up there then, using the heliograph in getting the measurements among the mountains. By this system of sun flashing much better work can be done in a mountainous country than on the

system of sun mashing much better work can be done in a mountainous country than on the plains, as we get longer lines.

"A longer are than ours is the one measured conjointly by England, Germany, and Russia. These countries combined on one are, and France and Spain on another. The English have also done a good deal of triangulation measuring in India. As I said before, all the important nations have been engaged in tion measuring in India. As I said before, all the important nations have been engaged in the work.

"It will probably be a year before the calculations are all completed and a true figure of the earth established. The arc in this country will be combined with all the others established over the globe, and the mean curvature of the earth's surface thus obtained. It is expected that the triangulation calculations, combined with the use of the pendulum, will give us the length of the earth's diameter, to a degree of accuracy within a possible difference of fitty feet from the exact diameter.

"In taking measurements here we first strike a straight line of from five to seven miles in length. This is our base line. From this base the engineers then spread out with triangles and quadrilaterals so as to reach lines of twenty-five miles. From those figures we spread out into lines running from 100 to 160 miles in length, using the ordinary methods of mathematical calculation."

In cannection with the work of triangulation just finished, another party of coast and geodetic survey engineers have been engaged in running a line of levels across the American continent. This latter is being done for the purpose of accurately establishing altitudes. These had heratofore been fixed chiefly by the railroad companies. The line of levels will run from Sandy Hook, New York, to San Francisco. It took over thirty years' work in making tide observations on the Atlantic and Pacific to get true sea levels as a preliminary to the altitude survey. The line of levels has reached kansas from the New York end, where operations on it were suspended about two months ago.

MET DEATH IN PASSAIC PALLS. important nations have been engaged in

MET DEATH IN PASSAIC FALLS Machinist McKooun Falls Over & Cliff Ninety Feet High. PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 1 .- Hugh McKeoun, machinist, aged 54, was instantly killed here ate on Saturday night by failing ninety feet over one of the cliffs at the Passaic Falls. He struck on one of the many rocks in the chasm, and death must have been instantaneous. Mcand death must have been instantaneous. Mc-Keoun had been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Jas. E. Evans, at 49 Albion avenne, and left there shortly after 11 o'clock, saying that he was going to his boarding house, at 15 Mill street. It was his custom when intoxicated to sleep at night under the trees on the cliffs at the falls. On Saturday night he showed signs of intoxication, and it is supposed that while wandering about the cliffs he fell over. His watch had stopped at 11:45.

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